

GEORGE BUSH'S EUROPEAN VISIT OVER

Washington. US Vice-President George Bush has ended his tour of Western Europe after visiting Great Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, and Finland.

The tour was aimed at whitewashing the US adventurist policy towards escalation of military preparations and the stepping up of American interference into the internal affairs of other countries. He has also

been trying to secure the consent of the American NATO allies for the deployment of new US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

However, Vice-President Bush has seen for himself that the West Europeans are firmly opposed to their countries' being hitched to the militarist wagon driven by the White House. Wherever he went he was met by protest demonstrations against American policy.

SYRIA'S STAND

Damascus. Syria has not given up its opposition to the crippling agreement with Israel which the United States has imposed on Lebanon. Since this agreement threatens the security and interests of Lebanon, Syria and the other Arab nations and to damaging to the cause of peace in the Middle East, as can be seen from recent developments. This was said by the Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, according to a Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) report, during the meeting he had with

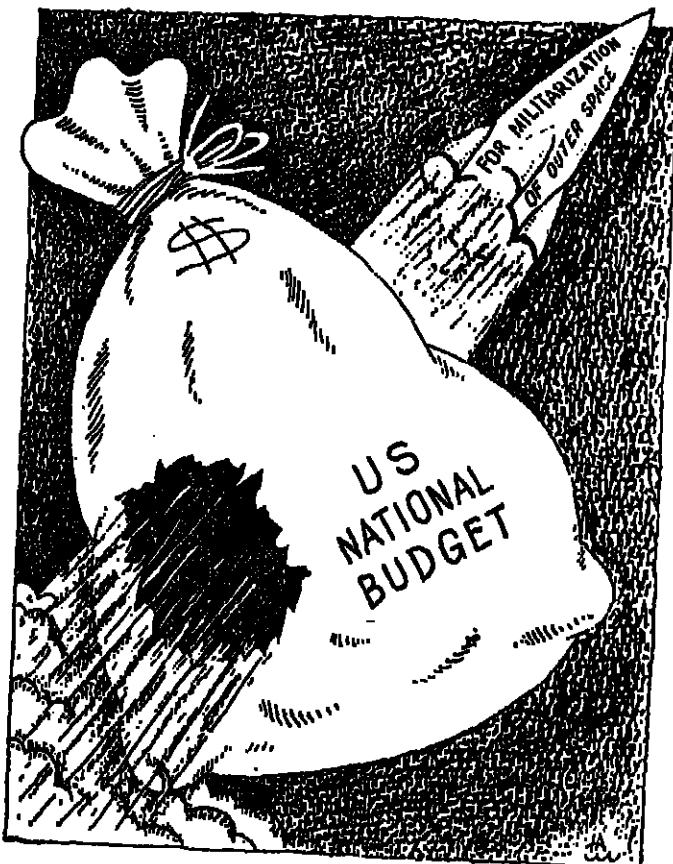
the American Secretary of State George Shultz. The Syrian president stressed that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is fraught with even more serious consequences for the Middle East than the Camp David sell-out. The only way of guaranteeing independence, sovereignty and national unity to Lebanon, is to withdraw all the Israeli troops out of Lebanon without any preconditions, said the Syrian president, who again stressed that his country had been consistently working for Lebanese unity, independence and sovereignty.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN CHAD

Paris. Franco-Press-TASS. Heavy fighting in the vicinity of the city of Umm Shalaba, in the north-east of Chad is continuing between troops loyal to Goukouni Quédouf, Chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Front for the National Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT), and the forces of the N'Djamena regime. According to information at the disposal of the Com-

mand of Goukouni Quédouf's troops, the N'Djamena regime, led by Hissain Habré, receives surveillance information from the United States obtained from spy satellites.

In a French television TF 1 network programme, it was stated that Habré has sent a personal message to President Mitterrand in which he asks for direct French intervention in Chad.



"Black hole" in the golden call constellation. Drawing by N. Malov

Boris PONOMAREV Soviet Union has no need for

(Continued from page 1)

American delegation to the meeting between the Soviet and Soviet parliaments would mark the beginning of regular contacts in the future between representatives of the two nations. He suggested a meeting of scientists from both countries to celebrate the 50th anniversary, which this year, of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and the USSR.

FACTS AND EVENTS

② The Common Market's decision, taken in the light of Stuttgart to intensify social and economic cooperation with Israel represents new courage for the European policies pursued by Tel Aviv. Chedil Kilbi, Secretary General of the Arab League, organization.

BIG PROVOCATION IN THE MAKING

Addis Ababa. Plans by the US administration to hold next month large-scale military exercises in the Middle East and Eastern Africa, which will involve the interventionist "rapid deployment force", is a threat to the peace and security of the

world, declared Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry.

It will encourage some countries to adventurist actions threaten others. US military manoeuvres in Africa and the Middle East is taking on menacing proportions, as the USA has increased its troops in areas beyond its frontiers. The US may well increase tensions in the world and more difficult to coincide with the peaceful developments in the Middle East and Africa, especially in Chad. This is because the US administration is prepared to use it means, fair or foul, to achieve its mercenary goals, the statement emphasizes.

ECOSOC SESSION IN PROGRESS

Geneva. The representatives of 54 nations who are now taking part in a session of the Economic and Social Council at the Geneva Palace of Nations will discuss the world economic situation, permanent sovereignty over national natural resources, the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, the activities of multinational corporations, the complex of problems relating to international scientific and technological cooperation as well as cooperation in power engineering and the exploitation of natural resources. Economic and technical assistance to developing countries will figure prominently on the agenda.

Speaking at the opening of the session, UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar stressed that the economic crisis hit the developing countries is the most serious. He stressed that the economic situation is the most serious. He stressed that the economic situation is the most serious. He stressed that the economic situation is the most serious.

The developing and socialist countries were equally unanimous in condemning the desire of imperialist and neo-colonialist quarters to continue to prey on plundering the "third world" and expressed their determination to resist such practices.

On balance the session revealed that the USA and other leading capitalist nations do not intend making any practical moves to alleviate the effects of the current crisis in the capitalist economy is having on the developing countries. They still

VIEWPOINT

UNCTAD SESSION: DEBATABLE RESULTS

Yuri KURITSYN



It appears that all hopes that the 133 "third world" countries had for the 5th UNCTAD Session in Belgrade have come crashing to the ground, for practically none of the major demands and claims they made of their capitalist economic partners have been met.

The demands were quite moderate, fair and logical — to eliminate from world trade and economic cooperation if only the most unfair practices — holdovers from colonial times when the interests of the subjugated peoples were flouted.

More specifically, the conference sought to free the developing countries of the current discrimination and pressure on trade in "open" world markets as well as of the artificial barriers, erected against them in capitalist markets; to put an end to the plundering of the natural riches and of the economies of former colonies and semicolonies, taking the form of continued arbitrary practices in the setting of prices for their raw materials and traditional goods of which the financial capital, controlled by world

equality and justice is all that the young independent nations

of Asia, Africa and Latin America have for a long time been pressing the industrialized capitalist countries for, and it is this which they are persistently being denied. They are also being denied an equally legitimate demand for wider and reproductive aid in order to boost their economic development and churning them to backwardness and dependence, be based, in other words they are demanding compensation, if only to a small degree, for what they were and are being deprived of by colonial and neo-colonial practices.

They were told, however, that the leading capitalist nations will make no substantive changes in economic policy to benefit them, that in questions of "aid" they should opt for private capital and create favourable conditions for it; in other words, it is being suggested to the "third world" that it voluntarily lighten still further the noose of economic dependence which it is trying so hard to rid itself of.

Statistics indicate that the Western monopolies regard as profitable only such business in developing countries that enables them to take out of the

country once in four or five years profits equal to the entire capital they have invested there. Already today such practices of billions of dollars, since two out of every three dollars of foreign companies' profits are invested capital are taken out of the country and only one is re-invested.

To be sure, private foreign investment also possesses the potential to stimulate economic activity in developing countries, but past experience shows that for this potential to be realized certain definite conditions are required — that investors restrain their greed and that the respective governments in the "third world" retain control over them, thus preventing business relations from turning into a tool of interference in their internal affairs, or for political pressure and blackmail. The last being quite often resorted to by some capitalist nations.

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NATO SECRETS REVEALED

Vienna. "Magazin", the Austrian journal, has published several NATO top secret documents which have come into its possession.

The first nuclear strike and limited nuclear warfare were not invented by the Reagan administration, the journal points out, for ten years ago they formed part of a NATO plan for Europe. This follows from the NATO top classified document code-named "2 ATAF".

The journal quotes from the secret document "2 ATAF" of January 31, 1973, as follows: the goal of the first selective strike is to destroy the atomic potentialities of the Warsaw Treaty, their vital means of control and defence or to do them the greatest damage possible.

The plan still stands today, as confirmed by all subsequent NATO plans and actions in the past ten years. The only difference, is that back in 1973 such plans were kept secret, while today Reagan and his administration are quite outspoken about atomic war in Europe.



The counter-revolutionary groupings, which engage in constant acts of aggression against Nicaragua, with the assistance of the United States, have suffered a series of defeats at the hands of the Sandinista People's Army and "militance" detachments. In the photo: the defenders of the city of Jalapa, which the Somozistas have repeatedly tried to capture.

JULY 12: DAY OF PROTEST IN CHILE

Santiago. The opposition forces in Chile are making preparations for the third Day of National Protest which has been appointed for July 12.

The decision to hold this action has been taken by representatives of various political forces. The Chileans will protest against the anti-popular policies of reprisals carried out by the military fascist dictatorship and will take actions in favour

of the restoration of democracy and human rights. Previous national protest days were held on May 11 and June 14 this year.

Chairman of the association of the political parties of different orientations or PRODEV, the Project for the National and Regional Development for Salvation, Jorge Lavandero, said that on the Day of National Protest the above demands will be presented to the government.

Science and technology

BATTERY THINNER THAN HUMAN HAIR

The firm Hitachi say that their engineers have developed a battery half the thickness of a human hair and capable of powering a wristwatch for up to 300 hours, Reuters reports.

The Japanese company say that they are not planning to start commercial production of this 2.5 v battery since the costs have not yet been calculated and they have not yet worked out how to mass produce it.

The battery measures four millimetres (0.158 inches) square and 0.034 millimetres (0.00134 inches) deep.

EARTH'S PROTOTYPE?

The atmosphere of Titan, the largest Saturn satellite, in many ways resembles that of the Earth during the most ancient geological epoch before life came into being on our planet. This hypothesis has been advanced by American astronomer, who, according to an observatory spokesman in Arizona, USA, have discovered carbon oxide in Titan's atmosphere.

He said the discovery is the "first unequivocal proof of the existence of oxygen-containing compounds in Titan's atmosphere". Research data "confirm the similarity of Titan's atmosphere to the conditions existing on Earth in distant geological epochs".

HUNGER: THE LOT OF EVERY FOURTH

Bangkok. Two out of every five people living in the Asian and Pacific area are suffering from substantial shortages in food, clothing, and medical assistance, says a report issued at the end of a meeting on matters of health and development held by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It was co-sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The document further notes that one out of four people in Asia is suffering from malnutrition. In the developing countries in the region, infant mortality is twenty times higher, and the average life expectancy is twenty years shorter than in the economically advanced countries.

OF INTEREST

Searching for the fleet of Napoleon

The Egyptian Government has approved French plans to lift Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet. The fleet was sunk by the British in 1801 during the battle of the Nile. The fleet was discovered by a French expedition in 1981. The fleet was found in the Red Sea, near the Egyptian coast. The fleet was found in a state of good preservation. The fleet was found in a state of good preservation.

Nelson, launched a surprise attack on the French. Napoleon lost more than a dozen ships and his 30,000-strong army was cut off from France.

Taylor thanks...

Taylor I thank my namesake from the bottom of my heart for all she has done for me. The little known British artist Elizabeth Taylor told women's emotion after the exhibition of her works in London. According to critics the more than 100 paintings and drawings depicted monuments of old British architecture. However, despite their low artistic standards, the paintings were all bought by visitors who believed that they had been painted by the celebrated actress Elizabeth Taylor.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR FREEZE IS A MUST

The key issue of our time is to put a speedy end to the arms race and to start disarmament, particularly in nuclear weapons, writes S. Shavlov, commenting in IZVESTIA on the appeal to the nuclear powers to freeze nuclear armaments issued by the leaders of seven socialist countries.

Today, the Soviet Union and the United States possess the biggest nuclear arsenals in the world, the author notes. Taking this objective factor into consideration, the proposed freeze might be launched in its first stages by the Soviet Union and the United States, to be followed by the other nuclear powers. In addition, the Soviet Union has officially declared its willingness to freeze its nuclear armaments simultaneously with the United States as soon as the American side is ready for such a freeze. In making this proposal, the Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that a political will to this end exists with the other nuclear powers, particularly the United States, in which case it should not take long to implement the freeze and nor will it require lengthy and difficult negotiations.

ROME TAGS ALONG BEHIND AMERICA

Washington is being highly complimentary about Italy's ruling quarters for turning their country into America's "most faithful ally". V. Rustov stresses in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. An explanation of this transformation not devoid of overt cynicism has been provided by circles close to official quarters in America. Describing American-Italian relations in the military-political sphere, they quote from the early Greek historian and strategist Thucydides: "The strong do what they can, the weak, what they have to."

Some Italians think this description not particularly flattering for Italy, the paper points out. Still the fact remains that Washington's militaristic calls are being given a ready ear in Rome, which harkens to a quasi-America of its loyalty to American policy and of its faithfulness to the senior partner.

Rome was the first to agree to the placement in Italy of American cruise missiles, thereby setting an example to other NATO countries which are presently vacillating. It is planned to place 112 such missiles in Italy, more than in any other West European continental nation.

FOLLOWING 'THE NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES'

At the time when the Conservatives were noisily celebrating their victory in the general elections, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher carried out a major reshuffle of her Cabinet, which affected nearly every government post, writes the TASS correspondent in London V. Chukoyev, in SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA. During this operation which the newspapers here have christened "the night of the long knives", their posts were abandoned by the Foreign Secretary, the Treasury Secretary, by the heads of the Departments of Industry and Trade and by the heads of some other government departments.

There is every reason to believe that the reshuffle will not change the essence of the previous Tory policies, the author notes. On the contrary, the new appointments are people who share completely Margaret Thatcher's government philosophy which will give her an even greater control over the country's government leadership and a possibility to impose its own solutions on Parliament. The direction of this course will be made clearer from the contents of a number of bills which the Tories intend to steamroll through Parliament. Among them are bills which restrict the trade unions' right to strike, expand the powers wielded by the police and the judiciary, and denationalize the new nationalized industries to be taken over by private interests.

The Thatcher government is bent on continuing the militarist course which leads to a further aggravation of the military and political situation in Europe. This can be seen from the government's White Paper on defence policies.

OUTLOOK FOR AFRICA

It is a long time since Africa has been in the focus of attention in the world press to the degree it was at the start of this summer, when with jubilation solemnly celebrated in all countries of the continent and tragic events which would better have been avoided, writes TASS political analyst S. Kulik reviewing the current situation on the continent, in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

S. Kulik points out, among other things, that although Africa has the world's highest infant mortality rate, her population is rapidly growing and will have nearly doubled by the year 2000 to reach 800 million. Its economic growth rates on the other hand are unable to keep pace with this demographic boom. Unless the economic growth indicators climb rapidly in the next 20 years, three out of four Africans, aged between 15 and 30, will be unemployed. Calculations indicate that by the start of the 21st century, 60 per cent of Africans will be illiterate, more than the entire African population in 1970.

An Airport's falcon

Mohamed Bouhcha, says on the balcony of the Tunis airport from dawn to dusk. He is employed by the Tunisian Airline as a falconer.

Together with his yellow-eyed falcon he makes sure that no birds flock together over the field, especially during the sunset. The falconer contributes, in a way, to the accident-free operation of the Tunisian International Airport, writes "La Presse de Tunisie".

Stunt man sets new world record

Friends of the well-known French stunt man Eric Auguy created him with high balloons of flowers after he had set a new world record in the motorcycle driving 82.5 kilometres an hour on two wheels of a car.

Handwritten text: 1983

Round the Soviet Union

● PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM FOR THE JOINT TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC CADRES WERE EXAMINED BY SCIENTISTS AND SPECIALISTS FROM CMEA COUNTRIES WHO ATTENDED AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN LENINGRAD. Over the past five years, four thousand CMEA scientists and experts have qualified via this system, while nearly twenty thousand people have been trained.

● THE ANNUAL DAY OF ALL CRAFTS FESTIVAL HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL OF VILNIUS. The city forest park was the venue for contests between woodcarvers, metal embossers, weavers, potters and bakers. The contests were accompanied by the singing of village choirs, and the spectators were able to buy what had been made in front of their eyes at colourfully painted stalls.

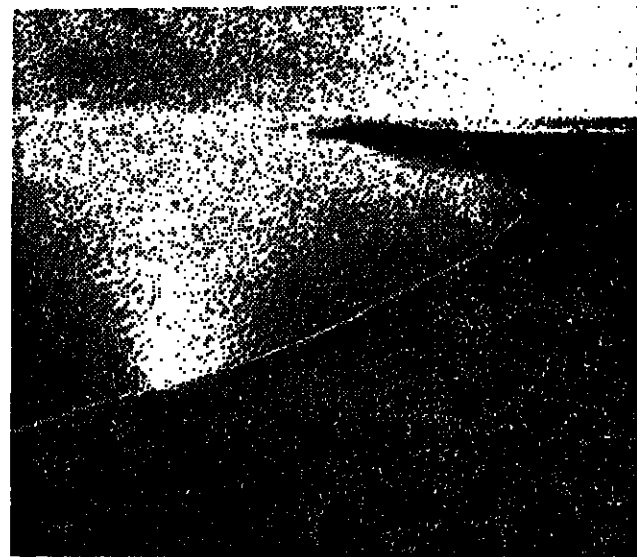
● A RAFT MADE UP OF TWO POWERFUL TECHNOLOGICAL COLUMNS, EACH OF WHICH IS NINETY METRES LONG AND WEIGHS 600 TONNES, SET OFF RECENTLY FROM THE PORT AT DZERZHINSK, IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. It will travel along the Volga-Baltic Canal, the White, the Barents, and the Kara Seas in the Arctic and then along the Ob and Irtysh Rivers, in Siberia, to end up at the Tobolsk petrochemical complex. The voyage will take over two months. However, this is the quickest and cheapest way of delivering the columns, for if they went by railway, they would have to be taken to pieces, and it would take at least two years to put them together.

● THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ACUSTICIANS WAS HELD RECENTLY IN MOSCOW. New plans were outlined for the use of sound waves in the national economy, science and medicine, and the main directions to be taken by research in this promising field over the next few years were decided on.

KURŠIAI SPIT: IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAY LOCATION

Most people take their holidays in summer. The recreation (plus holidays combined with treatment) of the Soviet people is first and foremost in the hands of the trade unions, which have more than 13 thousand resorts at their disposal. This year alone, more than 1,700 million roubles will be spent by them on organizing recreation and treatment for holiday-makers. Having an extensive social security budget at their disposal, the unions are able to provide every fifth place at sanatoriums and every tenth place at real homes to union members free of charge, while the rest of the accommodation is made available to members plus their families at one-third of its actual cost.

Accommodation granted at a discount or free of charge is also provided by the trade unions to those who are fond of



The Kuršiai Spit in the evening.



The elk is native to these parts. ● A whole gallery of wooden figures has been put up in the woods on "Witch Hill".

Pipes for Tyumen oil and gas fields

A convoy of ships has brought a great number of big-diameter pipes for the Siberian oil and gas pipelines from the West European ports to the

month of the Ob River. The atomic icebreakers, "Lening" and "Sibir", led the ships through the thick ice of the Kara Sea. During the summer

navigation season, Soviet seamen are to deliver a hundred thousand tonnes of pipes to the Yamal Peninsula. A second convoy of ships is now standing towards the East of the Soviet Union across the Arctic sea.

travelling, with this form of holiday-making enjoying increasing popularity. There are a thousand union-run tourist bases, and thousands of interesting routes across the most picturesque parts of the Soviet Union, such as the famous Kuršiai Spit in Lithuania, a narrow strip of land separating Kuršiai Bay from the Baltic Sea (see photos). Being 67 kilometres long and between 0.4 and 3.8 kilometres wide, the spit was formed about five thousand years ago from sand deposited by the coastal currents. The local landscape here is a natural kaleidoscope: a unique combination of forms, light and shadow which change with every succeeding season. Elk, wild bear, barch, badgers, and foxes inhabit the forests.

METALLURGICAL GIANT AT OSKOL

The Electric Metallurgical Complex in the city of Oskol has brought to full production capacity its first — a shop which produces one concentrate.

Every year, the shop produces 2.4 million tonnes of this valuable metallurgical material. The shop is equal size to a large factory. Technological processes are controlled from a control panel, and electronic instruments regulate all operations from preparation of raw materials to dispatch of finished products.

The Oskol Electric Metallurgical Complex, south of Oskol, produces the best iron ores in the country, with a iron content up to 67 per cent and a minimal silica admixture.

When the first shift for the metallization shop begins operation later this year, the metallization products will be a raw material for production of metallurgical goods, having an iron content of 60 per cent. This opens up the way to the increased production of a Smelting is due to start at complex when the third shift production phase — an electric smelter goes into operation.

Karakum Canal boosts local economy

The eleven-kilometre Karakum Canal which crosses Turkmenia from east to west, given a boost not only to the economy, but has also now new jobs. The Karakum Canal now needs sailors, freight pilots, navigators, skippers, captains. Skilled sailors trained at a special school in Turkmenia.

Four-fifths of the Turkmen territory is covered by the Karakum Desert.

The canal has facilitated the operation of the railways by providing considerable cargo carriage to the remote districts where there is no highway. The building of the canal, which is to go all the way to the Caspian Sea, is in progress.

purpose of lifting the historical and cultural monuments and museum-estates which have been opened there.

Among the more interesting of recent archaeological finds, are a prehistoric settlement, the troglodyte plant in Vladimir, Central European Russia; 120 mounds of settlements in the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan; and the huge ancient centre of Mtskheta in Armenia where items were discovered dating from the XIX centuries B.C. A major advance in the fact that the history of the Siberian population can now be traced without interruption from ancient times to the present day.

THEATRE'S MAJOR GOAL

Andrei Goncharov, chief director of the Mayakovsky Theatre, in Moscow, writes in PRAVDA about the theatre's role and his views on the job of director.

It is important that spectators are shown a play in which they feel really involved, he says. Each time I read a new play of drama I ask myself the question: why was it written and is it really needed today? What will the audience's reaction be? If the "model" of life suggested by the playwright fails to stir the audience's imagination, or to correspond to their experience, then there can be little justification for reproducing it on the stage. The deciding factor in each case is the social significance of the theme, and the topicality of the moral issues raised.

That a modern idea should be presented in a modern way, speaks for itself, notes the author. In relation to psychological drama, this means maximum attention being paid to the human personality. In the contemporary theatre major interest is focused on man's internal world on a completely new level. Nothing but the truth, in concentrated and undiluted form, the truth of the life of the human soul, freed of all theatrical devices, should be our aim, Goncharov concludes.

Places to visit



THE NESKUCHNY GARDEN

This picturesque corner of Moscow is part of Gorky Park. In existence since the mid-1700s, it must be the only ensemble in the centre of the city to combine architectural monuments within a landscaped park.

Well-known Russian architects were involved in the project. The former Goltysyn hospital, for

example, was designed by Mikhail Kazakov. The ensemble also includes the hospital garden and pavilions along the embankment. The Alexander Palace with its gala carriageway, vast palatial square and part of the original garden is of particular interest. Ivan Vitall, the sculptor, was among those who helped decorate it.

The 18th and 19th-century park pavilions are also of architectural interest and protected by the state. The Summer House and the Bath House near the Elisevitsky Pond, of the steep Moskva River bank, are of indisputable value. The grove nearby is surrounded by very old trees, and a hunting lodge stands over the steep precipice.

Our cosmonauts hard at it!

Viktor Drogov, deputy flight director of the Salyut-7—Soyuz T-8—Kosmos 1443 complex, answers questions put to him by our correspondent.

Q: Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov have been on board the Salyut-7 station for almost two weeks. What have they been doing?

A: They have spent these days, as did the previous crews, working hard. During their first days on the station they activated the on-board systems putting them into the regimen of a manned flight. They are preparing the scientific instruments and loading film into the cameras for photographic and filming the Earth. Besides testing the scientific instruments, the two cosmonauts have also started on their planned programme of research.

The previous expedition carried out nearly 300 experiments. As you see, the cosmonauts are not wasting their time. They have already had several conversations with experts working in various branches of the Soviet national economy.

It should be noted that in the first days of the flight, the cosmonauts' bodies gradually get accustomed to the state of weightlessness, and during this period a feeling of discomfort and rush of blood to the head can be experienced. However, such factors have not dampened the enthusiasm shown by Lyakhov and Alexandrov, who have been successfully carrying out the flight programme.

Q: What about the unloading of the Kosmos 1443 cargo ship?

A: It docked with the Salyut-7 space station on March 10, when in automatic flight, and delivered nearly three tonnes of cargo into orbit. These

include large amounts of food, water, cinema and photographic film, disposable life-supporting systems, and scientific instruments.

The satellite is a spaceship of the same size and weight as the station itself. It is more than 13 metres long, and over four metres in diameter. It is much more convenient to operate than the previous "Progress" cargo ships. The cargo is pinned along the walls of the satellite, and there are special rolling pads for moving it along guiding rails. The crew enjoy unloading the ship, and staff at the mission control centre have a hard time of it keeping abreast of what has been taken into the station, and what into the spaceship. Another important factor is the increased living space at the station, which is expanded by 50 cubic metres once the batches of Kosmos 1443 had been opened.

Q: Is the role of Kosmos 1443 confined only to transportation?

A: No, it is not. This spaceship has been used to control the complex. It has also served as a space tug when it and the station were in automatic flight. It also made corrections to the flight-path and further corrections are planned for the future. Kosmos 1443 has a cargo retrieval subsatellite which can bring back to Earth and deliver into orbit nearly 500 kilograms of different cargo and exploration materials. The use of such ships will undoubtedly expand the possibilities of space exploration in round-the-earth orbits to the benefit of science and the national economy.

OF INTEREST

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON

Four horned rams can be seen grazing in a state preserve in Bashkiria (Central European USSR). The biologists' comment is that every organism receives a coded recording of the hereditary information before it is born. An abnormality appears when a mistake crops up in the code.

MOSCOW AS SEEN BY AN ITALIAN

A photo show, "Moscow Old and New", organized by the Planeta Publishers and photo association of the USSR Journalists Union, is now to be seen at the Central Journalists Club in Moscow. Photos taken by Daniel Tinelli, from Italy, provide an interesting contrast to those depicting the present-day Soviet capital. Tinelli spent nearly 40 years in Russia from 1865 till the 1905 Revolution. A photographer and artist, he took hundreds of photos of Moscow in the second half of the last century — of the Kremlin, Red Square, the Cathedral of St Basil the Blessed, the Arch of Triumph, plus other historical and architectural monuments, bridges and streets as well as genre scenes.

Milanese descendant, Elena and Carlo Tinelli presented over 200 photos from the family archives to the USSR Consul General in Milan.

We are proud at the respect shown in the Soviet Union for the photos taken by our ancestor which are a sort of a message reflecting cultural links and sympathies over many decades, they stressed in presenting the gift. We are happy to make use of the opportunity to promote friendly contacts between our peoples and Italian-Soviet cultural cooperation in particular.

Marina AMAROVA

Science and technology

THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD

WHEAT

The field which runs alongside the ancient Erebuni fortress, the old capital of Armenia, is unique. Its wheat, rye and barley have been used for baking bread since 6000-5000 B.C.

According to scientists, nearly every type of wild cereal known to science grows on that site.

A 90-hectare preserve for wild cereals has now been set up there. Scientists are now trying to preserve the genetic fund of these plants.

COLOUR X-RAYS

A computer at the Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics in Kharkov, in the Ukraine, has been programmed to produce a colour X-ray from a black and white one. This makes the diagnosis of various diseases much easier. It will now be possible to detect many diseases in their early stages, while the detection of changes in the organism will be made more efficient.

SLAG REPLACES STEEL

The Nikopol Ferroalloy Factory in the Ukraine has found an efficient substitute for stainless steel in various stages which used to be discarded as waste. It can be utilized to produce different parts. Tests have shown that parts cast from slag are stronger than those made of steel. They can withstand any corrosive medium at temperatures of up to a thousand degrees centigrade.

Using this raw material, the factory is completely self-sufficient in a number of technological assemblies. It has started to produce parts for chemical industries and for the manufacture of supporting structures. These parts cost only half as much as those made from the special superstrong grades of steel.

VIEWPOINT

Moscow awaits world publishers

Irakly CHKHIKVISHVILI,

First Vice Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution

At the beginning of September the traditional Moscow International Book Fair-83 will be opening in the Soviet capital.

As in previous years, the motto of the Fair will be "Books in the service of peace and progress". Any firm or organization acknowledging the motto and adhering to the Fair's rules can take part.

At the present time over 2,000 publishers from 90 countries have announced their intention of taking part (Hence, from 83 countries participated in the 1981 Fair). But much more is involved in these Fairs than ever before. The most important thing is that despite the complex international situation the Fairs are evidence that the socialist spirit triumphs over the spirit of anti-friendliness. They show that international book exchange is an effective means of cultural communication between countries. It also helps strengthen understanding.

The following major world publishers have expressed their wish to participate in the Fair: Plenum Publishing Corporation, The Times Mirror Co., Academic Press Inc. and a group of independent publishers from the USA: Macmillan Ltd., Penguin Books Ltd. and Oxford University Press. (Italian) Springer-Verlag and G. B. S. Wagner (West Germany) G. B. S. Wagner (Italy) Flammarion (France) the Japanese Association of Publishers for Cultural Exchange and many others.

This year there are to be special international displays at the Fair. One of these for instance is "The Role of the Book in the Development of National Culture and Education". Soviet publishers are responsible for the exhibiting "From Ivan Fedorov to Our Day", to coincide with the 400th anniversary of the Russian pioneer of printing an anniversary which according to a UNESCO decision is to be celebrated throughout the world. A debate dedicated to the role of the book in the development of national culture, will form part of the traditional "Club of Business Meetings" conference.

Prior to the exhibition the general management of the Fair, together with the "Soviet Woman" magazine, organized an international competition of children's drawings. The motto was "We will give the world to the Earth's children". 15,000 entries were received from many countries. The best works are to be exhibited at the Fair, and the authors of the winning entries will be invited to attend.

The Soviet Union will be putting on the biggest display at the Fair. Over 200 Soviet publishers will be presenting about 20,000 titles—the best of what has been published in the country over the past two years. The USSR occupies one of the leading places in the world in terms of the amount of literature published in foreign languages. Today it produces books in 52 foreign languages and these are distributed in upwards of 140 countries. The USSR remains the world's No. 1 publisher and translator.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OUR SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM IS FREE

In this country 124.2 million people benefit from social security, or practically all the industrial workers, collective farmers and office employees, said Nikolai Trofimuk, head of a department of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in an interview published in the TRUD newspaper. A characteristic trait of social security in the USSR is its emphasis on preventive care. Each branch of the national economy develops and implements complex plans for the improvement of working conditions and labour safety, and also for sanitation and health measures. In 1982, over 55 million people made use of the vouchers provided by the trade unions to take treatment and to go on holiday. Of this number 21 million received accommodation free of charge or at a discount, the difference being made up from the social security funds.

The trade unions in the Soviet Union have been in charge of social security for more than fifty years. They have at their disposal a special fund composed of contributions from industrial enterprises, offices and other organizations, and partly of a state budget grant, equal to half of the entire fund. The fund is used to pay sick-leaves, pregnancy and child-bearing benefits, and to make the relevant payments in cases of loss of ability. The workers themselves contribute nothing towards the benefits. In the USSR, the retirement age is among the lowest in the world — 60 for men and 55 for women, with some sections of the workforce retiring at an even earlier age.

UNDERGROUND HEAT FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION

As the capacity of this country's first Pashchet geothermal power station in Penza (Far East) has reached a fairly modest 11,000 kW, the next

such station there, Mutnov, will have just its first unit of 30,000 kW and will ultimately reach the capacity of between 150,000 and 200,000 kW, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The use of underground heat, a renewable and ecologically pure source of energy, has much promise, but until recently was made difficult to use in electric power engineering by a range of scientific and technological barriers resulting from its properties, specifically its irregular emanation.

The latest developments by Soviet engineers helped reach a stage where the cost of electricity generation at geothermal stations has equalled that of common thermal stations using fuel oil or coal, making their construction quite an economical proposition.

Apart from Kamchatka, a volcanic area, 100,000 kW geothermal stations will be built in the European part of the country, the newspaper points out.

SOVIET ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes that the All-Union Conference of Soviet Archaeologists, which took place in Moscow, is further evidence of the attention paid in the USSR to the study and preservation of historical monuments, including archaeological sites.

One of the most characteristic features of contemporary Soviet archaeology is the fact that it stresses the study of the history of ancient man together with the natural surroundings. For this reason botanists, zoologists, ichthyologists, physiologists, chemists and geologists are to be found on archaeological expeditions.

Another characteristic feature is that data, accumulated over a long period of time, is systematized. This is also the purpose of the 20-volume series, "Archaeology of the USSR", which is at present in the process of publication. A detailed examination is being undertaken of all the regions of the Soviet Union with the

ENTERTAINMENT

SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP MNI AT MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

Krishnan Hariharan,
film director, India

The Indian arts have always had friends in the Soviet Union. We are very happy that the retrospective shows of the best films made by the world's leading film makers includes a retrospective of Raj Kapoor movies. India's competition film entry, "The Seventh Man", is in Tamil. Thus, the Moscow Film Festival is the first international event to feature a film in a language which is native to ten million of my compatriots and to me, the director of the film.

Sandra Holmes,
film director, Australia

This is the first time that I have submitted an entry, "Yasaka", to the Moscow Film Festival. It is a short film, a competition film, and it covers the 25 years of my life I spent among the Australian aborigines. I wanted to record and preserve for posterity their thoughts, speech, pictures and religion. Although I am an anthropologist by education, the film was made for purposes other than anthropology. Its main theme is man who derives his strength from his native soil and his ancestors, a man of spirit who fights for his land, his life, his first and foremost, appeals to human feelings. This is also in the best traditions of the Russian cinema. I have always been inspired by Sergei Eisenstein and Roman Karmen who are the greatest of all film directors. They are my mentors and have shown me how to depict the life of ordinary people and to raise major human problems.

Aslam Akram,
First Deputy Secretary
General of the Film
Makers' Union,
Afghanistan

The Moscow Film Festival has had a considerable influence on the development of Afghan cinema. For the past two years, Kabul has been the venue of annual festivals of



Soviet movie actor Vyacheslav Tikhonov and world famous film actresses open the festival.
Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Afghan films inspired by the example of the Moscow and Tashkent film festivals. The All-Union Institute for Cinematography trains Afghan students, and the Soviet Union gives technical assistance to the young Afghan film industry. One of the films which we have brought along to the festival is "The Hot Summer in Kabul", a Mosfilm and Afghanistan co-production. It is about the life and struggle of the Afghans and about joint work by Soviet and Afghan doctors. It is very pleasant to realize that our films are known in the Soviet Union. The Afghan film, "Awakening", which won first prize at the recent Tashkent Film Festival, is soon to go on general release in your country.

Saifiro Koyama,
film director, Japan

The motto of the Moscow Film Festival, "For Humanism in Cinema Art, and for Peace and Friendship Among Nations" is very dear to me. All my films have as their theme the value of human life and the need to

protect man and the environment. The movie, "Home Village", which I have brought to Moscow, is yet another interpretation of this theme. It is a film about continuity, about human destiny, birth and death, and about what we leave behind when we die. It was shot in one of the villages of the prefecture of Gifu, in central Japan where I myself come from. Starting in the film are not only professional actors, but also schoolchildren from the prefecture of Gifu. I am grateful to the Moscow Film Festival for the opportunity it gives me to meet people. The Soviet port of Nakhodka is only an hour and a half's flight from Japan.

Thus, in terms of geography, the Soviet Union is our closest neighbour. I would like to use the language of the cinema to help my compatriots learn more about your country and to overcome the distorted views we have of each other. My dream is to make a film about the friendship between our children.

Marina AMAROVA
Natalya DAVYDOVA

Music all the way

A good beginning is how the talks which were held in Moscow between the West German Society for the Protection of Composers' Rights (GEMA) and VAAAP have been described by composer Peter Jona Korn, who was one of those taking part. In the FRG the interest in music by Soviet composers is immense, said Professor Erich Schulze, GEMA's Director-General. Next year, a Dmitry Shostakovich Festival will be held at 10 musical centres in the North Rhine-Westphalia region. The festival which will be a very representative affair has no precedent in other countries. All the music by the Soviet composer, including his chamber works and music for the theatre and cinema, will be played. Exhibitions are to be held as part of the festival and symposiums on the following subjects: "Shostakovich and His Art", "Shostakovich and His Pupils", and "Modern Music After Shostakovich". Music by other Soviet composers will also be performed.

The 80-symphony orchestra in West Germany have often played Soviet music, and short while ago, a delegation led by the Soviet composer Rodion Shchedrin visited six West German cities where they met scholars, musicians, and rep-



During the press conference (left to right): composers Christian Brubno and Peter Jona Korn, GEMA's Director-General Professor Erich Schulze, and Hans W. Sikorski, President of Musikverlage Hans Sikorski.

Photo by Valentin Vallyev

representatives from music schools and colleges, radio and television. Several weeks ago, the Third Piano Concerto by Tikhon Khrennikov was given its first broadcast performance on Radio Dortmund. It was a great success. Over the years, West German music publishers have printed all genres of music from the Soviet constituent republics.

In turn, weeks of music and series of concerts devoted to

classical and contemporary music by West German composers, are to be held in the near future in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Yerevan.

It has been decided to organize a symposium in Moscow in 1984 on the subject of modern music, to act as a meeting ground for composers and musicologists from West Germany and the USSR.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VLADIMIR MSRYAN

The Yerevan Drama Theatre, popular in Armenia, was recently on tour in Moscow. Shakespeare's "Hamlet" was one of eight plays being shown in the Soviet capital. The leading role was played by Vladimir Msryan.

His performance of Hamlet is not obviously outstanding. He is of average height, frail and not handsome. Only his sad, attentive and intelligent eyes live a special, strenuous life. One can feel his inner fire, great passion and thought.

He is a tragedian with a frenzied temperament. Msryan's role in the TV serial "Paganini" recently shown by Central Television, brought him universal acclaim. The role revealed his mighty temperament and fiery talent.

At the start his parents, also actors, were concerned but pleased that their son chose to devote his life to the theatre.



He left his native Kirovakan, and joined Yerevan Institute of Theatre and Art. After graduating he worked for some time at the Young Spectators Theatre, then in the Russian Theatre since he spoke fluent Russian. Something happened at that time which affected his stage career from then on.

A new theatre was founded in Yerevan in the late 60s (it was performing for Moscow audiences). Rarhyva Kaplanyan—its present chief director, set it up together with a group of young people. After some thought Msryan joined the theatre company and it was here that his original and striking talent was formed.

Msryan's current repertoire includes many different roles, which are, at times, so varied; for example, the spider-like terrible Inquisitor from "The Skylark" by Annunzio, the scrupulous Persian Mirzad (in the historical play "The Call of the Gods" by the Armenian Zeitunyan); the cunning, ruthless yet despitful Duke Clarence in Shakespeare's "Richard III".

In everyday life Msryan is quiet, polite, ironic and somewhat reserved. He perks up when the conversation turns to acting. He is also fond of ice-hockey and soccer.

Like his parents before him he is now concerned but pleased that his son has also decided to become an actor.

WHAT'S ON?

July 9-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances by the Khabarovsk Opera and Ballet Theatre. 9 — Minkus, "La Bayadere" (ballet). 10 (mat) — Hertz, "Vain Fecundations" (ballet). 10 (eve) — Adam, "Ciselle" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 — Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). 10 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 10 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (comic opera). 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 10 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General". 10 (eve) — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 11 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samoynichnaya St.). 9 — "This is the Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting". 10 — "The Princess and the Echo". 11 — "Don Juan-83".

FILMS

Ivan the Terrible (Moscow Studios, USSR).

This film by the noted Soviet movie director, Sergei Eisenstein, represents a whole era in Soviet world cinema.

Cinema: "Rekord" (Luzhnik Central Stadium). Metro Leninskiy Gory.

Show of non-competitive films at the 13th International Film Festival.

Cinemas: "Rossiya", "Otkrytyy", "Mir", "Zvezdnyy", "Udarnik", "Vostok", "Pionerskiy", "Kirovskiy", "Palace Sport at Luzhnik Central Stadium", "Pionerskiy" (children's film).

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (Pushkinskaya St.). 9 — "The 25th Anniversary of the USSR Academy of Arts". Retrospective exhibition of paintings and diploma works. Bookings and various publications are also on display. Daily, except Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Prospekt Marx.

BUSINESS

Reliable trading partner

The long experience that British firms have of doing business with the Soviet Union is convincing proof that the USSR is a reliable trading partner and always fulfils its obligations, our correspondent was told by Deputy Secretary of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Kevin Thompson.

He headed a delegation of British businessmen that visited Moscow on the invitation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce

and Industry. The delegation included the directors and heads of the export-import departments of British firms manufacturing equipment for the mining, metallurgical, machine-building, pharmaceutical and food industries, as well as consumer goods. For five days they had talks at Soviet ministries and foreign trade associations on developing bilateral trade and economic ties.

Contacts and contracts

At a short while ago, Ya. Ryabov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received Rajiv Gandhi, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress (I) Party, Member of Parliament. During the meeting which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the leaders discussed the state and the development of the Soviet-Indian economic and technological cooperation.

EXPANDING TRADE

The 7th joint meeting of the Soviet-Spanish and Spanish-Soviet committees for promoting bilateral trade has been held in Moscow.

The committees' growing role in expanding business cooperation between the two countries and exchanges in commercial, licence and technical information, which facilitate brisker bilateral cooperation in the field of trade and economic relations, was noted at the meeting.

Trade between the USSR and Spain in the years following the

signing of the trade agreement in 1972 grew 15-fold, amounting to 325 million dollars in 1982. The list of Soviet exports is headed by oil, oil products, scrap ferrous metals, sawn timber and cellulose, as well as by uranium-enrichment services. Spain supplies the Soviet Union with ferrous rolled stock, steel pipes, chemicals, paper, leather and foodstuffs.

The meeting discussed issues relating to business cooperation between Soviet organizations and Spanish firms and worked out guidelines for the committees' joint activities in 1983-84.

LARGEST CUSTOMER

The first consignment of goods — two hundred tonnes of seamless pipes — were sent to the Soviet Union from Podbrezová, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling factory, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customers, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

For more than two decades now, the Jan Sverma complex, in Slovakia, has maintained close links with similar enterprises in the city of Tula, south of Moscow, and in Rustavi, Georgia.

Mountains of pipes of different

diameter at the complex await shipment. Nearly three-fourths of them are destined for the Soviet Union, Jan Sverma's main customer, while the rest will go to engineering enterprises in the other CMEA countries.

VITAMINS FROM ABOVE THE CLOUDS

All passenger planes flying from Sofia to Moscow and Leningrad carry fruit and vegetables for sale in Soviet retail shops. Such cargo is also transported by special charter flights.

G. Polozhnyy, Aeroflot general representative in the Peo-

ple's Republic of Bulgaria, reports that the Aeroflot and Balkan air lines between them have delivered more than three thousand tonnes of fresh cucumbers, tomatoes, cherries and apricots to this country.

WEATHER

July 9-11

In Moscow, city and region, rainy and cloudy weather, with clear spells and veering wind, is expected over the next three days. Night temperatures of between 10° and 15°C, rising to 19°-24°C in the daytime.

Cyclone Dalia made its appearance in the South-East Pacific on July 6. Gathering momentum, it is approaching the coast of Mexico, with wind speeds reaching up to 35-40 mph in its central part.

SPORTS

MODERN PENTATHLON

Blitsa Sports Complex (33 Balaklavya Prospekt). 10 — Riding and jumping. At 10 a.m. Swimming Pool at Luzhnik. 10-3x200 m relay. At 7 p.m. Gym at the Otkrytyy Stadium. 11—Fencing. At 10 a.m.

A new event in the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations.

FOOTBALL

Luzhnik Central Stadium. 9 — Moscow Spartak vs Khimkiy Nizhny. 6 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 10 — Moscow Dynamo vs Odessa Chernomorets. 5 p.m.

The Spartak-Nizhny encounter starts the second round of the USSR championship.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.

Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Taxis 24-hour service twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.

Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as from July 4, 1983

Currency Quotations in roubles

Austrian schilling 100 4.44

English pound sterling 100 142.90

Deutsche mark (West Germany) 100 29.10

Dutch guilder 100 26.83

Spanish peseta 1,000 5.21

Italian lira 10,000 4.94

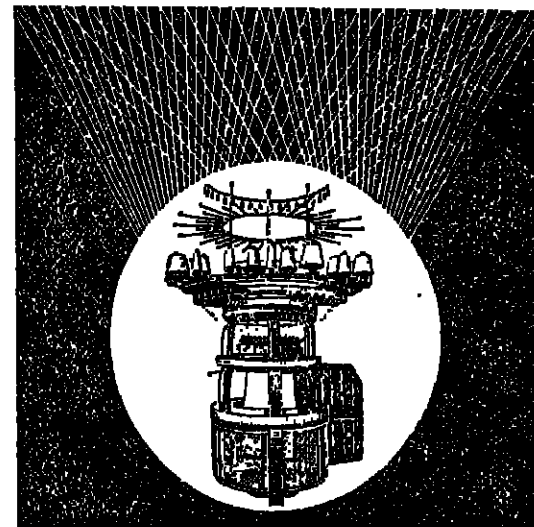
Canadian dollar 100 36.79

Chinese yuan 100 37.55

US dollar 100 73.50

French franc 100 6.67

Japanese yen 1,000 2.09



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|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
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| Needle cylinder dia. (nominal), mm | 450 | 500 550 750 |
| Feeders | 28 | 32 36 48 |
| Linear speed, m/s: | | |
| double-rib knitting | | 0.9—1.0 |
| structural knitting | | 0.8—0.9 |
| Yarn handled, text: | | |
| Gauge 20—cotton | 16.5—11.8; | 18.5 |
| synthetic | 6.7x2—5x2; | 16.7 |
| semi- or pure wool | | 31—27.8 |
| Gauge 24 — cotton | 11.8—10 | |
| synthetic | 5x2—3.3x2 or 10—6.7; | 16.7—8.4 |
| pure wool | | 22—19.2 |
| Duty factor | | 0.80—0.85 |
| Crest diameter, mm | 2090 | 2090 2090 2520 |
| Weight, kg | 1900 | 2000 2100 2300 |

35, Moslimovskaya Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR, Tel 143-86-80; 143-87-51
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TECHMASHEXPORT

Interior-83 Finnish style in Moscow

Interior-83 was the name of a show recently mounted by Pekima, the Finnish joint-stock company, at the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce office in Moscow.

A wide variety of lamps, as well as electric heaters, heat-insulating doors, and other household items were demonstrated by various Finnish firms.

Soviet foreign trade associations have been doing business with Pekima for 25 years now, with last year's trade having topped 100 million roubles. Recently USSR placed orders with the company for equipment for the food industry, refrigerators and other goods.

Philately

In memory of an outstanding musician

A new 4-kopek stamp is being issued to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Soviet composer, Aram Khachaturian, an outstanding musician and teacher.

